

An Appreciative Clergyman.

A Camden Minister Who Really Likes the Newspapers.

The faded nerves of the thousands of exchange editors in this land received a distinct and pleasurable shock from the report of the sermon of one Mr. Fishburn, a clergyman of Camden, N. J. Mr. Fishburn actually acquires newspapers. The phenomenon is so remarkable as to assume almost the aspect of a *lusus naturae*.

It is not to be inferred from this that there is nothing admirable in newspapers, of course, but the fact that clergymen and novelists seem to have some sort of myopia which prevents them from seeing the good qualities of the press. When the average clergyman wants to explain the failure of his church, he gets an adequate congregation he goes for the Sunday papers, which keep people at home to read them when they ought to go to church. When the novelist wants to describe a family of real refinement and shrinking delicacy, a convenient object from which they may shrink, is the brazen newspaper reporter, who is so eager to print all the news which the family and their friends will rush to buy and read when once it is printed. But Mr. Fishburn really seems to have an idea that newspaper men can run newspapers about as well as any outsider could, not excepting himself.

He said in this sermon of his, for one thing, that he was daily surprised at the brilliancy and point of editorials which were of necessity written in a hurry. He seemed to think that they were as good as magazine articles, which, if the truth were known, are quite as likely to be written in a hurry, since the popular magazine writer is usually besieged with orders for articles. The perspicacity and good feeling shown in his view of things are both remarkable and refreshing.

As belonging to a profession which has long been the object of everybody's kicks, and whose representatives have had little to sustain them in their toils beyond the humble consciousness that they were doing the best they could, possibly the best that anyone could in the circumstances, The Times wishes to thank Mr. Fishburn. He really seems to perceive that a newspaper man is not so different from other men, after all. Most of us are doing business for money, but most of us feel that business is business—not necessarily either a reform movement or a con game. We are not the angels of the church militant that some people think we ought to be, and there are some things which would be highly desirable which cannot be accomplished by the press because the subscribers would not agree to it. But if those who sneer at the press of the country would only try to discriminate a little, they would find that there are some newspapers with as high an ideal of honor, honesty, and courage as can be found anywhere outside the newspaper business, and that the scallagaws are as few in this profession as in any other. It is, undoubtedly, a hopeful sign that one clergyman has come right out and recognized this, in public.

The Copy-Cat Habit.

Objections to Calling a Regatta "The American Henley."

Certain patriotic Americans object with much reason to the habit, into which the thoughtless have fallen, of calling our most noteworthy regatta "the American Henley," the White Mountain regatta (the Switzerland of America), Jack London "the American Kipling," and so forth. Old-fashioned people had a quaint expression to designate those who were too anxious to pattern after their neighbors. They called such persons "copy-cats." The patriotic American objects to the copy-cat habit.

With those blatant individuals who put in their time asserting that everything American is very much better than anything English, or French, or German, we have but little sympathy. This is a young country, and whatever we may say to the contrary, the fact is that we are largely of Anglo-Saxon stock, and that our institutions are based on certain old Eng-

lish customs older than the monarchical system against which our colonial ancestors rebelled. The folk-mote, our town meeting, is essentially English, and on it, in the last analysis, our government rests. There are many respects in which our civilization is inferior to that of one or another European countries, and other respects in which it is probably superior. In short, America is in the main what Americans like best, and the ideal America will perhaps in time be admitted of all the world as heartily as by us. It is foolish to attempt to magnify our own institutions by running down those of others; it is cheap, and it is unworthy. If they suit us, that is all that is necessary.

But to dub our own objects of interest "the American Athens," and the American Champs Elysees, and the like, is servile in a superficial way, and there is no sense in it. It invites comparison with similar things in other countries, and that is not good; because if our possessions are superior, they should stand on their own merits; if they are not, why call attention to their inferiority? There is no more reason for such phrases than there would be for the English to call Kipling the English Bret Harte, or Phil May the English Davenport, neither of which things are they likely to do.

A. D. 193—A. D. 1904.

Is the Democratic Nomination to Go to the Highest Bidder?

The "New York Tribune" this morning has this to say:

Nominate Hearst, defy the trusts, and \$1,500,000 will be furnished by Mr. Hearst and his friends for the Democratic National Committee. Nominate Parker, Cleveland, Gray, Olney, Gorman, Francis or any other conservative, and you will be forced to go to the trusts for campaign funds and Roosevelt will win.

This is the argument being used these days with telling effect among Democrats all over the United States by the friends of William R. Hearst, whose early harvest of delegates to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis on July 6 has created dismay among the conservatives.

We refuse to believe it. What? The Presidency of the United States put up at auction by the Democratic party and knocked down to the highest bidder? We refuse to believe it.

In Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" we read in chapter V as follows:

The Praetorians had violated the sanctity of the throne by the atrocious murder of Pertinax. They detested the majesty of it by their subsequent conduct. With a loud voice Sulpicianus proclaimed that the Roman world was to be disposed of to the best bidder by public auction. Sulpicianus had already promised a donation of 5,000 drachmas (about £100 sterling) to each soldier, when Julian, eager for the prize, rose at once to the sum of 6,250 drachmas, or upward of £250 sterling. The gates of the camp were instantly thrown open to the purchaser. He was declared emperor and received an oath of allegiance from the soldiers.

Are the scenes in the Praetorian camp, outside the walls of Rome, A. D. 193, to be re-enacted at St. Louis seventeen hundred and eleven years later?

We refuse to believe it.

Missionaries in Time of War.

Reasons Which Prevent Their Leaving Threatened Territory.

The secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions in New York has written a terse and timely letter to one of the papers of that city, explaining some of the reasons why the missionaries in Korea are not willing to leave the country at a very short notice, as the authorities declare that they should. His arguments, from his point of view, are good.

He says that some of these missionaries are at the head of enterprises which cannot be abandoned immediately without serious loss. There are hospitals established at great cost and trouble, maintained by the American board and conducted by American physicians and nurses; can these workers leave helpless patients merely in order to secure their own safety? There are girls' schools in charge of American teachers; can the teachers leave these girls to find their way home alone? There are mission stations which are the center of many good works; if suddenly deserted by the missionaries, the effect of these works would be nullified, and the people would become demoralized with fear. He further asks what would be thought of physicians and nurses who should run from their posts in time of a cholera or yellow fever epidemic, which certainly threatens life as seriously as the present war.

The difference between war and an epidemic, to take the last argument first, is merely that in the latter no international question is involved. The personal bravery of the missionaries is not questioned, but the fact is that the killing of any of them by combatants of either nation might possibly give rise to international difficulties, which the American authorities are naturally anxious to avoid. That is their side of the argument. That is their business, and they are attending to it as best they know how.

It will be remembered that the killing of the two American women at

Pao-tung-fu, in the course of the Boxer trouble, was the outcome of precisely the condition of things mentioned by the secretary—the establishment of a school in charge of American women, who felt that they could not leave their helpless pupils, and reasoned, with justice, that their presence might be some protection, since the Chinese might hesitate to molest American subjects. This school was, for no obvious reason, put in a place to which guards could not easily be sent at short notice, and from which the pupils could not quickly be removed to places of safety. They came from all over the province, and it was out of the question for them to go to their homes. The position of the missionaries, in the circumstances, was difficult; and it is easy to see that they could hardly have done, honorably, anything but what they did do. But it is about time to ask the American board, and quite time for the board to ask itself, whether some different system cannot be devised, which will not be fraught with so many difficulties. As things are at present, the whole eastern side of Asia is likely to be swept by contending armies before the missionaries now there are dead. Would it not be wise to establish hospitals and missions and schools and other things which cannot be moved in places where they could be guarded in time of need? There are plenty of unconverted people near the Oriental cities; in fact, if the reports of travelers are true, some godly influence is badly needed there to counteract the effects of the performances of ungodly merchants and sailors who make these cities centers of debauchery. Why not civilize the treaty ports first, and then attend to the remote country districts?

One does not wish to be pessimistic, but it does look sometimes as if the efforts of the people of the District to get rid of a nuisance were about as effective as a mass meeting of flies for the purpose of getting free of the fly-paper.

Strauss has produced his Domestic Symphony, and New York evidently takes it for a new edition of "God Bless Our Home" done in worsted-work.

A London man says New York is nothing but an overgrown country town; but New York just sits back and smiles at him.

Let nobody dare to say "Hail, gentle spring!" this year—spring might take the invitation seriously.

It is surmised that the earthquake in New England may have been caused by some of Senator Hoar's letters home about the condition of things in Utah.

In the intervals of pounding Japan Russia asks Canada to stop pelagic sealing. Canada was at last accounts in a state of coy deliberation.

A Washington clergyman has resigned because he says he is tired of trying to lift debts. Opportunity is here afforded for the public to inquire for what necessary expenditures the debts were incurred by the church in the first place.

The women of Indiana are said to be on the war path after Senator Beveridge because they suspect him to be a Mormon. If they catch him, the home coming of President Smith will be a picnic to the Babel there will be.

The Confederates' Association of Mississippi has voted that lynching in the form of burning at the stake is a diabolical, barbaric, unlawful, inhuman, ungodly crime. When those old gray coats get started they can beat all New England saying things.

A good hymn for some Congressman to sing just now would be "Wash Me White as Snow."

The persistent search for "a safe, safe Democrat" suggests some rather curious reflections as to the make-up of the Democratic party.

Colored umbrellas are said to be on their way into fashion. This ought to check the practice of borrowing. Imagine a lemon-colored complexion shaded by a bright blue umbrella!

Russia may not be up to date in some respects, but she has more disappearing battleships than Japan thus far.

KUROPATKIN.

(According to Kuropatkin.) There's a rumbling as of thunder far across Siberia's plain, And the stricken earth is rocking and the mountains groan in pain. The sky is rent asunder and the sun is ashy gray, As it sinks away in terror—Kuropatkin's on the way.

He is coming with his legions and his weirdly grand mustache, He'll pick his teeth with splinters from his shining helmets; Keep the comets from his sight, He is rolling on like thunder, half a thousand miles a day, Hold your breath, ye shrieking angels: Kuropatkin's on the way.

Oh, he army's just a nibble; o'er Japan he'll smack his lips, And he'll pick his teeth with splinters from his blasted battleships. With her islands on his watchman like a happy he'll play, Fly, Japan, and seek the ocean—Kuropatkin's on the way.

—Council Bluffs Nonpareil.

THE PERSONAL SIDE

W. C. Whitney's Name on the List of Incorporators. American Finds Omnipresent Building in Cuba

The haste with which much legislation goes through Congress was shown recently in the passage of the bill to incorporate the American Academy in Rome. The list of incorporators was prepared to include about fifty Americans of national prominence. Among them was William C. Whitney.

The bill has been pending since early in the present session and was called up a few days ago for the Senate's consideration. When it was passed, the name of Mr. Whitney was still on the list, although he has been dead for more than a month. His name has gone to the House, however, as one of the incorporators.

The importance of the American Academy project is shown by the fact that the following prominent Americans are among those who have given their support as incorporators: Edwin A. Abbey, the artist; Charles Francis Adams, James W. Alexander, James B. Angell, Charles T. Barney, Edwin H. Blashfield, the artist; Daniel H. Burnham, President Nicholas Murray Butler, of Columbia University; John L. Cadwalader, Senator Claiborne, of Montana; Thomas Jefferson, of Boston; Frank Miles Day, William E. Dodge, ex-Ambassador; William P. Draper, ex-Ambassador; President Eliot, of Harvard University; Marshall Field, of Chicago; Daniel French, the sculptor; Henry C. Frick, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Lyman J. Gage, Richard Watson Gilder, President Daniel G. Gilman, Senator Gorman, President Arthur H. Hadley, of Yale; Senator Hansbrough, President Charles Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania; Secretary Fay, Henry L. Higginson, John La Farge, the sculptor; Charles Lanier, Representatives McCall of Massachusetts and McCleary of Minnesota, Mayor McClellan, of New York; Charles F. McKim, George B. McGowan, Frederic MacMonnies, the sculptor; William Rutherford Mead, ambassador to Italy; George von Meyer, Frank Miller, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Edwin D. Morgan, United States consul at Albany, J. Pierpont Morgan, H. Siddons Mowbray, Frederick Law Olmsted, Francis L. Patton, George B. Post, Henry S. Pritchett, Librarian Herbert Putnam, Frederick W. Rhinelander, Representative James D. Richardson, ex-Secretary Elihu Root, P. Augustus Schermerhorn, President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell; Carl Schurz, James Stillman, Waldo Story, Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Supervising Architect James Knox Taylor, of the Treasury Department; Henry Walters, of Baltimore; John Q. A. Ward, the sculptor; Senator Wetmore, Henry White, of the United States embassy in London; Stanford White, the architect, and Egerton L. Whittrop.

It is interesting to note that the list of incorporators includes many of the most prominent Americans of the day. The list is a remarkable one, and it is a credit to the American Academy project that it has been able to secure the support of so many of the leading Americans of the day.

Omnipresent Building.

St. Dana Lincoln, president of the National Mortar Company, in this city, was a member of a party of Washington, D. C., which recently made a trip through Florida and Cuba. On this trip Mr. Lincoln, according to his fellow-travelers, found a building in Havana that was everywhere.

Mr. Lincoln, they say, could find this particular structure on every street in Havana. Every time he asked to be guided to it a native would take him to a different place, and yet the building he wanted would be before him without fail.

It seems that the first evening the party was in Havana, they found a cafe which pleased them on account of its low prices and good service. Mr. Lincoln, in order to be sure of finding the same cafe next day, wrote the name of it in his note book.

The next day he consulted the book, and he found the name, and asked a guide to take him to the place. He was led to an entirely different locality. In fact, the name of the cafe was not in the book, and Mr. Lincoln secured another guide, with the same result as before. After several repetitions of the omnipresent building always being in the wrong place, Mr. Lincoln concluded that the name of the cafe was not in the book, and he was never taken to the right place.

The trouble was that the American citizen had written in his book the name of a different cafe, which was the Spanish cafe. He had copied the wrong part of the sign.

Wars and Wars.

Two watchmen at the Treasury last evening were anxiously perusing the evening papers. One of them was skimming over the columns of war news, being deeply interested in the developments in the Russian-Japanese situation.

"Bout time for another naval engagement over there in the Yellow Sea," he remarked.

The other was from Ohio, where the Foraker and Dick factions are engaged. "I don't care a cuss about that war over in the Far East and the battles in the Yellow Sea," he answered. "What I'm anxious about is the war out near Lake Erie."

Hard on the Board.

A Georgetown woman discharged her cook the other day and went to look for one more suitable for the position. She visited an alley in Georgetown and asked an old "mammy" if she wanted to work.

"De women in dis alley has decided got to go to de jail yet," answered the negress. "De white folks we's all livin' on de Bode ob Cheritites, an' now we's gwine to hab a lil res' in de spring."

SENATOR PERKINS MUST APPEAL TO COL. SYMONS

Commissioner Macfarland, upon the receipt this morning of a letter from Senator Perkins calling the attention of the Board to various complaints from the Washington people in regard to the abominable conditions in the public parks in the District, recommended that the Senator be informed that the city parks are under the care of the officer in charge of public buildings and grounds. The Zoological Park is cared for by the Smithsonian Institution. The Commissioners have received many communications of late requesting that some steps be taken to insure the public resting places during the summer weather. They, however, have nothing to do with the seats in the parks.

IN SOCIETY'S CIRCLE

Women of the Smart Set Rehearsing for Various Performances.

"Festival of All Nations" and "Dream of Queen Elizabeth" Among Entertainments to Be Given—Patrons of a Tea.

All of the young women of the smart set, especially the pretty, graceful ones, are busily engaged just now with rehearsals of various kinds. The "Festival of All Nations," which takes place at Raucher's on Friday evening, promises to be unique and novel, and, therefore, successful.

Probably the most interesting feature of the affair will be the German rathseller, of which Mrs. Oliver Cromwell is in charge. She will be assisted by a corps of attractive young women and a number of prominent bachelors, who, with Representative Ames at their head, will serve as waiters. The cafe will remain open throughout the evening.

A genuine German supper with the home-made delicacies peculiar to the "Vaterland" is planned as the piece de resistance.

Representative Morrell, representing a cow, will mingle with the guests in the ballrooms, and in every way possible draw the attention of the crowd to the rathseller in the banquet room below.

Mrs. A. C. Barney's new play, "The Dream of Queen Elizabeth," which will be presented at the Lafayette Theater on April 12, is another event in which the young people in social circles are deeply interested. The cast includes ninety people, all of whom are working to make it a success.

The part of Queen Elizabeth will be taken by Mrs. Fremont. Miss Calderon and her brother, A. A. Calderon, will contribute a Spanish dance, the Holt-Mandolin Club playing the accompaniment. Others taking part are Miss Duval, the artist, the Misses Fremont, Miss Sargent, Miss Deering, Miss Poor, Miss de Kay, Miss Edith Harlan Child, the Misses Warder, Miss Courtland Palmer, Miss Glen, Miss Harriet Wadsworth, and Miss Seckendorff.

Other dances, under the supervision of Mrs. Baring, will include fifty young matrons and maids.

A tea under smart patronage will be given at Raucher's on April 7, in aid of St. Matthew's Church. Mrs. White, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. Depew and Mrs. J. C. O'Donnell will conduct a spring sale of women's and children's hats, fashioned by the smartest milliners of New York, Philadelphia, and Washington.

Madame Jusserand, Countess de Celere, Mrs. May, Mrs. Perkins, Miss Riggs and Mrs. Barbour are among others who are actively interested in the success of the affair.

Dinner will be served in the banquet room at 6 o'clock by young women in fancy costume.

The Peruvian minister and Mrs. Calderon are entertaining Miss Archibald, daughter of former Representative and Mrs. Heatwole of Minnesota. Miss Archibald, who has been visiting friends in Virginia, is on her way to her home in Minneapolis.

Cards are out for the marriage of Miss Sadie Britton, daughter of Mrs. A. T. Britton, and Joseph Nelson Thompson. The ceremony will take place on Wednesday, April 5, at St. Margaret's Church and will be followed by a reception at the home of the bride, to which, however, the invitations have been limited to the immediate families and bridal party.

A fashionable audience greeted the Polymnia Society, a class of amateur singers organized by Mrs. Herbert Wadsworth, in its first public recital.

POLITICAL IDE SETS TOWARD JUDGE PARKER

Friends in New York Begin to Figure Out How He Will Control the State Convention.

The friends of Judge Parker have taken new hope and believe that things are going their way, and will continue to move in their direction from now on to convention time when they confidently believe the New York jurist will be nominated for the Presidency. Their confidence is based upon the improvement in the situation in New York over the prospect of the State convention endorsing Judge Parker and instructing the delegates to vote for his nomination. Judge Parker's friends assert that they have Leader Murphy, of Tammany Hall, already beaten in his effort to prevent endorsement and instruct the delegates to vote for Parker. Ex-Secretary Murphy, whose home is in Troy, is giving support to his old friend, Hill, for Parker. Senator Hill himself will control Albany, and Monroe and Onondaga counties, containing, respectively, the cities of Rochester and Syracuse, are all for Parker. The remaining counties, with one or two exceptions, are all under the control of Senator Hill, and there is little doubt that they will vote for Parker.

The friends of the judge declare that the opposition to instruction for Parker will not be able to master more than 150 votes in the convention out of 550. When the convention acts the Parker men believe that Mr. Murphy will quietly acquiesce, accept the verdict, and turn in and whom things up for Parker. The convention will be held on April 19, and if New York then instructs for Parker his friends believe the other States where Democrats are willing to follow the lead of the Empire State will promptly fall in line and instruct for him also. A large portion of the State conventions will be held after that date, and Judge Parker's friends expect to see enough delegates instructed for him to give him the greatest number of votes on first ballot, which, they think, will result in his final nomination.

CARTER TO GO TO ROME.

PRINCETON, N. J., March 23.—Prof. Jesse Benedict Carter has been appointed professor of Latin in the American School of Classical Studies in Rome for the year 1904-5, and a two years' leave of absence has been granted to him in order that he may accept the position. He will succeed Prof. Esposito, of Columbia.

at the home of Mrs. Wadsworth, on Massachusetts Avenue, last evening. The concert was given for the Girls' Friendly Holiday House Fund, an endeavor to provide the working girls of the G. F. S. with at least one fresh air outing in the summer.

Hospitable Hosts Greet Many Guests at Dinner

Senator Dryden entertained the members of the Panama Canal Commission at dinner last evening. Mrs. Dryden, assisted by Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, received the guests, among whom were the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shaw; Rear Admiral John Walker, Maj. Gen. George W. Davis, William Barclay Parsons, William H. Burr, Benjamin M. Harrod, Carl Ewald Grundravn, Frank W. Hecker, Senators Frye, Allison, Spooner, Kittredge, Carmack, Gorman, Alger, Millard and Fairbanks, and Representatives Lovering and W. P. Hepburn.

The charge d'affaires of the Italian embassy and Countess di Celere, whose dinner parties have been among the most pleasant events of the winter, entertained a small company last evening, when their guests were the Argentine minister, Senator Merou; Senator Adelfina and Senator Rosita Calderon, daughters of the Peruvian minister; Senator Borghetti, of the Italian embassy; Senator Lima e Silva, of the Brazilian legation; Mr. Stroehlin, of the Swiss legation, and Countess Antonelli, of Rome.

Senator and Mrs. Hopkins gave a dinner last evening at the New Willard, in honor of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and Miss Cannon.

Personal Mention and Doings of Smart People

The Swiss minister has not issued invitations for a dance at his legation, Easter week, as has been erroneously reported. The minister keeps "bachelor's hall" at the legation, and in the absence of an official hostess has not undertaken any formal social affairs.

A call has been issued for a meeting of the members of the Zeta Psi Association of Washington, at a date hereafter to be mentioned, for the purpose of reorganization. It is requested that all members of the fraternity in Washington who are not already enrolled as members of the local association will send their names and residence to Dr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., president of the association, 1821 F Street northwest.

Dr. and Mrs. Lee Harban have returned from their wedding trip and are established at 1220 Connecticut Avenue, where they will remain for the present.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Silz, Master Raymond Silz and Miss Adele Silz, of Washington, will sail today on the Cedric for Liverpool.

Thomas M. Pierce, son of the Hon. Rice Pierce and Mrs. Pierce, of Tennessee, is spending a few days at the Ebbitt House.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott are spending a week in Washington.

Mrs. E. Berliner will not be at home today.

ANTHROPOLOGISTS HEAR SOME LEARNED LECTURES

The Anthropological Society held a meeting in the assembly hall of the Cosmos Club at 8 o'clock last night, when some very interesting papers were read. Dr. I. M. Casanowicz was the first to take the platform. The subject of his address was "The Scarabs," and his paper on this subject was received with the greatest interest. "The Franco-Egyptian Medal" was the subject of a paper by Dr. Paul Beekwith.

One of the most interesting features of the evening's program was a stereoscopic lecture on "Significant Analogies Between Pre-Columbian and Oriental Art," by Prof. William E. Holmes. The views were good, showing pottery paintings, and many other objects of primitive art as practised by aboriginal American and Egyptian peoples. J. N. B. Hewitt, of the Bureau of Ethnology, who is working on the "Requiem Address of the Conquering Council of the Iroquoian Peoples."

THE BATTLEFIELD.

A desert plain where grew no kindly herb;
A waste of sand where splintered
rocks lay dead,
Where rivulets flowed not, nor flowers
swayed—
And smiling rays fell from the sun
overhead.

One lonely figure robed in ashen gray,
Whose patient eyes saw nothing, seeing all;
Nor marked the shadows' slow-revolution
of the sun;
The flush of dawn, the purple darkness
fall.

There rode no hosts led on by warrior
hinge;
No trumpets sang; there waved no
banners gay;
No fierce assaults nor routed quick
retreat.

But silent hours wore out the night,
The day,
Alone against a world the leader stood—
Alone where ages met the parting
ways.

To guide aught whoever seeks the light,
To channel from wrong with level
loving gaze.

There was the battle waged, the victory
won,
That conquered conquerors, that high
above
All greatness, glory, power, and all law
Forever fixed the empy of love.

There triumphed He, our conqueror and
king,
Who won for us, and made all earth
his prize;
Who gave his life for victory over death,
Who fell that mankind evermore
should rise.
—Tudor Jenks, in April Century.

BILL TO ENFORCE PUBLIC EDUCATION

Compulsory Law Drafted by School Board.

PEOPLE FAVOR REGULATION

The Commissioners Receive Many Letters Urging Favorable Action Upon the Proposed Measure.

There is a strong probability that compulsory education will soon be introduced into the District of Columbia. The bill to provide for it has been prepared by the Board of Education and corrected by the Corporation Counsel. It is now ready for the endorsement of the Commissioners, and, considering the expressions of approval of the law received from many sources, it is more than likely that it will be transmitted to Congress with a request from the District authorities for its enactment.

Commissioner Macfarland, to whom the bill has been sent, is receiving many letters every day commending the measure, and the people seem to desire the reform almost unanimously.

Criticism on Two Points.

Considerable criticism has been aroused by the provision that compulsory education shall apply to children only when between eight and fourteen years of age. Many think the minimum age should be six instead of eight years.

The other provision, to which serious objection is made, especially by the Associated Charities and other organized charitable workers, is section 3, which directs the board of charities to clothe from the public funds to the extent necessary for its attendance upon public schools any child whose parent or guardian is unable to properly clothe it for such purpose.

The objection is that it would tend to pauperize the poor, and the large demands upon the public funds.

VIENNA WILL HAVE CONSULAR ACADEMY

Founded in 1752 as "Oriental" School for Training of Young Austrians in Service.

Within a few months the Consular Academy of Vienna will be opened. Its seat is a palatial structure that does ample honor to the important educational work which is to be carried on within its walls. It was founded in 1752 as the Oriental Academy, wherein was offered a training school for young men who contemplated entering the Austrian consular service in the Levant.

In 1883 the academy was transferred to another building under the name of the Theresian Academy. The value of its service to the state was so generally recognized that through the influence of the late Austrian minister of foreign affairs and other men of prominence the academy was placed upon a distinctly modern footing. Its curriculum was rearranged to meet the requirements of the modern consular service to the fullest extent, an instructional force was strengthened, and a building of great architectural beauty was erected as the seat of this unique institution.

Eight modern languages are taught, and in addition, the students receive instruction in political science, history, and jurisprudence is given for the period of five years. Emphasis is placed upon subjects which possess special value in the conduct of consular duties, such as international law, modern history, commercial geography, commercial history, with special reference to the diplomatic and consular relations of leading countries of the world. Nor is proper physical training neglected. Regular hours are devoted to turning, fencing, riding, and swimming. Having successfully completed the final examinations of the course, the graduates are entered upon the list of consular positions of the consular service.

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To guide aught whoever seeks the light,
To channel from wrong with level
loving gaze.

There was the battle waged, the victory
won,
That conquered conquerors, that high
above
All greatness, glory, power, and all law
Forever fixed the empy of love.

There triumphed He, our conqueror and
king,
Who won for us, and made all earth
his prize;
Who gave his life for victory over death,
Who fell that mankind evermore
should rise.
—Tudor Jenks, in April Century.